

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:**

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (withdrawn):       A radiographic-image recording medium comprising:
  - a support which is transparent to radiation for use in recording, and resistant to shock;
  - a wavelength conversion layer which is formed under said support, and contains an organic binder and a fluorescent material which converts said radiation into a first electromagnetic wave for use in recording, where the first electromagnetic wave belongs to a first wavelength band different from a second wavelength band to which the radiation belongs;
  - a first electrode layer which is formed under said wavelength conversion layer, and transparent to said first electromagnetic wave;
  - a recording-side photoconductive layer which is formed under said first electrode layer, and exhibits photoconductivity when the recording-side photoconductive layer is exposed to said first electromagnetic wave after the first electromagnetic wave has passed through said first electrode layer;
  - a charge storage region which is formed under said recording-side photoconductive layer, and stores electric charges which are generated in said recording-side photoconductive layer in response to exposure to said first electromagnetic wave;
  - a reading-side photoconductive layer which is formed under said charge storage region, and

exhibits photoconductivity when the reading-side photoconductive layer is exposed to a second electromagnetic wave for reading; and

a second electrode layer which is formed under said reading-side photoconductive layer, and transparent to said second electromagnetic wave.

2. (withdrawn): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 1, further comprising a substrate which is resistant to shock, and on which said second electrode layer, said reading-side photoconductive layer, said charge storage region, said recording-side photoconductive layer, said first electrode layer, said wavelength conversion layer, and said support are formed.

3. (withdrawn): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 1, further comprising a substrate which is realized by a thin glass film, and on which said second electrode layer, said reading-side photoconductive layer, said charge storage region, said recording-side photoconductive layer, said first electrode layer, said wavelength conversion layer, and said support are formed.

4. (withdrawn): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 2, wherein said substrate and said support are made of materials having approximately identical thermal expansion coefficients.

5. (withdrawn): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 3, wherein said substrate and said support are made of materials having approximately identical thermal expansion coefficients.

6. (withdrawn): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said wavelength conversion layer and said first electrode layer are bonded together through a viscoelastic material which is transparent to said first electromagnetic wave.

7. (withdrawn): A recording-medium unit comprising:

- a radiographic-image recording medium;
- a reading-light illumination unit which illuminates said radiographic-image recording medium with a first electromagnetic wave for reading; and
- a portable casing which encloses said radiographic-image recording medium and said reading-light illumination unit, is transparent to radiation for use in recording, and shields the radiographic-image recording medium from said first electromagnetic wave and a second electromagnetic wave for use in recording; wherein

- said radiographic-image recording medium includes,
- a support which is transparent to said radiation, and resistant to shock,
- a wavelength conversion layer which is formed under said support, and contains an organic binder and a fluorescent material which converts said radiation into said second

electromagnetic wave, where the second electromagnetic wave belongs to a first wavelength band different from a second wavelength band to which the radiation belongs,

a first electrode layer which is formed under said wavelength conversion layer, and transparent to said second electromagnetic wave,

a recording-side photoconductive layer which is formed under said first electrode layer, and exhibits photoconductivity when the recording-side photoconductive layer is exposed to said second electromagnetic wave after the second electromagnetic wave has passed through said first electrode layer,

a charge storage region which is formed under said recording-side photoconductive layer, and stores electric charges which are generated in said recording-side photoconductive layer in response to exposure to said second electromagnetic wave,

a reading-side photoconductive layer which is formed under said charge storage region, and exhibits photoconductivity when the reading-side photoconductive layer is exposed to said first electromagnetic wave, and

a second electrode layer which is formed under said reading-side photoconductive layer, and transparent to said first electromagnetic wave.

8. (withdrawn): A recording-medium unit according to claim 7, further comprising a substrate which is resistant to shock, and on which said second electrode layer, said reading-side photoconductive layer, said charge storage region, said recording-side photoconductive layer, said first electrode layer, said wavelength conversion layer, and said support are formed.

9. (withdrawn): . A recording-medium unit according to claim 7, further comprising a substrate which is realized by a thin glass film, and on which said second electrode layer, said reading-side photoconductive layer, said charge storage region, said recording-side photoconductive layer, said first electrode layer, said wavelength conversion layer, and said support are formed.

10. (withdrawn): A recording-medium unit according to claim 8, wherein said substrate and said support are made of materials having approximately identical thermal expansion coefficients.

11. (withdrawn): A recording-medium unit according to claim 9, wherein said substrate and said support are made of materials having approximately identical thermal expansion coefficients.

12. (withdrawn): A recording-medium unit according to claim 7, wherein said wavelength conversion layer and said first electrode layer are bonded together through a viscoelastic material which is transparent to said first electromagnetic wave.

13. (original): A radiographic-image recording medium comprising:

a support which is transparent to radiation for use in recording, and resistant to shock;

a wavelength conversion layer which is formed under said support, and contains an organic binder and a fluorescent material which converts said radiation into an electromagnetic wave for use in recording, where the electromagnetic wave belongs to a first wavelength band different from a second wavelength band to which the radiation belongs; and

a photoelectric conversion layer which is formed under said wavelength conversion layer, and contains a substrate and at least one photoelectric element which photoelectrically converts said electromagnetic wave into at least one electric signal, where the substrate includes a plate of a shock-resistant material and a thin glass film formed on the plate, and the at least one photoelectric element is arranged on the thin glass film.

14. (original): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 13, wherein said plate and said support are made of materials having approximately identical thermal expansion coefficients.

15. (currently amended): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 13 [[15]], wherein said wavelength conversion layer and said photoelectric conversion layer are bonded together through a viscoelastic material which is transparent to said electromagnetic wave.

16. (original): A radiographic-image recording medium comprising:

- a support which is transparent to radiation for use in recording, and resistant to shock;
- a wavelength conversion layer which is formed under said support, and contains an organic binder and a fluorescent material which converts said radiation into an electromagnetic wave for use in recording, where the electromagnetic wave belongs to a first wavelength band different from a second wavelength band to which the radiation belongs; and
- a photoelectric conversion layer which is formed under said wavelength conversion layer, and contains a substrate and at least one photoelectric element which photoelectrically converts said electromagnetic wave into at least one electric signal, where the substrate is realized by a thin glass film, and the at least one photoelectric element is arranged on the substrate.

17. (original): A radiographic-image recording medium according to claim 16, wherein said wavelength conversion layer and said photoelectric conversion layer are bonded together through a viscoelastic material which is transparent to said electromagnetic wave.